

## TESTIMONY IN THE INLOW CASE

Salt Lake, May 16.—Testimony for the state in the trial of Caleb A. Inlow for the murder of Thomas E. White on the morning of October 3 will likely be finished today with the examination of members of the po-



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lice force relative to the coats worn by Mr. and Mrs. Inlow on the night of the murder, the testimony of the state chemist as to the analysis of the stains found on Inlow's overcoat and testimony of officers as to Inlow's knowledge that the murdered man was to have been the accusing witness against Inlow in his trial for burglary pending at the time of the murder. These three remaining links in the chain of evidence are likely to be forged today and the defense will have its turn Saturday or Monday.

So far the defense has kept secret its plans and the names of its witnesses, but the methods adopted by attorneys from the defense to the benefit of the supreme court and in the examination of the witnesses thus far the defense has practically confined its efforts to laying foundations for an appeal to the supreme court in case of conviction. It is probable that the defense will have presented by the defense in the testimony taken so far, with not more than a score of these objections sustained, and exceptions have been noted in almost all of the other instances.

The failure of Ethel Pace to identify Inlow as the man whom she saw on the Midvale car coming into the city shortly after midnight on the morning of the murder caused a stir in the courtroom for the reason that Miss Pace had identified Inlow positively at the time of the preliminary hearing a few days after the murder. Then a real sensation developed immediately afterwards when Miss Pace said that although she had identified Inlow at that time, she had investigated since and had formed the opinion that the man was not Inlow.

Visited "Miss Inlow." A few more questions and Miss Pace said that during the last two or three weeks while waiting to testify she had spent most of her time with Miss Inlow and Miss Livingston, the "Miss Inlow" being the defendant's adopted daughter and the "Miss Livingston" being stenographer for Willard Hanson, attorney for Inlow. At the request of J. W. Rozelle, one of the attorneys for the defense, she had gone to the office of Willard Hanson. After these developments the witness was excused.

The testimony of Mrs. Nellie Campbell, proprietor of the rooming house where, according to the statement of the prosecuting attorney, Mr. and Mrs. Inlow went immediately after the murder and where they attempted to dispose blood stains from Inlow's overcoat, was read into the evidence from a transcript of Mrs. Campbell's testimony at the preliminary hearing.

According to this testimony Inlow called at the rooming house at 78 E. Second South at about 8.30 in the evening. He asked for a room and was shown a small one, that being the only one vacant. He left immediately.

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ly, saying he wanted to bring his things and wanted a better room. Inlow then returned in a few minutes, and he would take the room offered. With him were Mrs. Inlow and a child. Inlow then wrote something on the register and Mrs. Campbell placed "18" after the writing and gave him the key to the room after accepting payment from Inlow. Then the three went to the room.

The next seen of Inlow was between 12:15 and 12:45 the next morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Inlow came downstairs from the room. Inlow was carrying a suit case and both wore black coats. Inlow said they were going to leave because of the noise and because his wife was nervous. Mrs. Campbell replied that she had noticed no noise. Inlow then went to the register and erased the name he had written and they left.

Mrs. Campbell's testimony concluded with telling of her visit to the room soon after the Inlows left. The bed was disarranged and the wash bowl had been emptied and again filled, looking as though someone had washed dirty hands with soap and water. One towel, wet and soiled, was on the floor.

Mrs. Kate Hisey, associated with Mrs. Campbell at the rooming house, testified to seeing Mr. and Mrs. Inlow leave. She thought the time was about 12:30 and she identified the register, pointing out where the name had been erased. She observed no blood stains in the room or on the towel in the room vacated.

Parley P. Christensen, who, according to the testimony of A. S. Rollo, left the Eagles club with Rollo on the night of October 4, testified that he and Rollo left the club at Second South and West Temple at about 11:15, Rollo going south across the street toward the Dooly block and toward his belief that he caught the car leaving Second South and Main at 11:20. This was in corroboration of Rollo's testimony that he left the club between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Emil V. Johnson, police captain, who at the time of the murder, identified the coats worn by Mr. and Mrs. Inlow on the night of October 4, stating that at the time the coats were found in the Snyder home October 5 the overcoat bore signs of having been sponged recently. "The front of the coat was glossy in spots," said Johnson. He also identified a black satchel found in the Snyder home, which the Inlows were holding and identified a revolver and holster, handkerchiefs and a pair of men's rubbers also found in the grip. The revolver was a 32 caliber "H. & R." and Mr. Johnson said that it had apparently been cleaned since he found it.

On cross examination it was brought out that on their way to the police station the patrol was stopped to pick up a "drunk," who was loaded into the patrol. Attorneys for the defense attempted to gain an admission from Johnson that the drunken man was thrown in on top of the coats, but Johnson maintained that the coats were on the seat at the front of the patrol, while the drunken man was on the floor at the rear. The session closed with Johnson on the stand.

## JAPANESE TO PRESS CASE

Washington, May 16.—Further representations from the Japanese government in support of its protest against the California land legislation were forwarded yesterday when Viscount Chinda, after being informally notified of Governor Johnson's intention to sign the land bill, called twice at the state department to inquire when the governor probably would act.

After the ambassador's first visit, acting Secretary Moore went to the White House and spent half an hour discussing the subject with President Wilson. It is understood, however, that Mr. Moore was able to throw but little light upon Governor Johnson's intentions when he saw the ambassador later. Viscount Chinda's call gave rise to the impression in official circles that Japan is not inclined to delay pushing her protest and that another formal communication probably will be forthcoming as soon as the California bill actually is signed. Meanwhile President Wilson, in a preliminary way at least, has been discussing with Acting Secretary Moore the course to be pursued in framing a reply to the original protest. This subject will come before the cabinet meeting but the answer may not be immediate, unless the Japanese government is insistent. On the contrary, it is known that the president is disposed to proceed with as much deliberation as diplomatic usage will permit.

Though Governor Johnson apparently made a strong impression upon the administration by his presentation of various acts and proposed legislation of a national character tending to commit the government to a general policy of discrimination against the yellow races, it is declared that he has injected no new suggestion into the controversy, so the officials of the state department have only to consider points already made in continuing diplomatic negotiations.

It has developed the Japanese government has not suggested The Hague tribunal as a means of settling the issue whence the conclusion is drawn here that Japan does not by any means regard the resources of diplomacy as having been exhausted to the point where arbitration is the only resort.

Press dispatches from Tokyo conveying the opinion of high Japanese officials that a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is confidently expected in that capital were welcomed in official circles here. It was taken to mean that the negotiations are at least assured of peaceful and orderly progression and that there is little likelihood of feeling that might rupture amicable feelings.

Administration officers believe that the government is quite aware of two important facts:

First, that the United States government has honestly exerted itself to the extent of its resources to prevent the enactment of the legislation and, secondly, in making treaties with the United States, a nation is expected to have in mind the respective functions of national and state government under our dual system and not to expect the administration to undertake to pass beyond the constitutional limitations in its dealing with the states.

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## COAL FIELDS CONDITIONS

Washington, May 16.—The senate listened for an hour and a half yesterday of the discussion of the right of West Virginia's governor to establish a military zone in his state to set up martial law there and to say that prisoners brought before the court by a military tribunal created by him should be tried by it instead of the civil courts.

Senator Kern's resolution for an investigation of conditions in West Virginia coal fields which brought forth the argument, failed once more to come to a vote. Mr. Kern and Senator Goff, the leaders of the fight against the bill, failed to get the necessary vote to bring it to a vote.

When consideration of the resolution was continued, "Mother" Jones and a number of the West Virginia labor officials occupied seats in the senate gallery and followed close the argument made by Senator Goff, who engaged in a spirited clash with Senator Borah, author of the original resolution of inquiry into the West Virginia situation, introduced at the last session.

The discussion concerned the authority of the governor of West Virginia to issue an order declaring martial law, which closed the civil courts and substituted therefore the court-martial. Senator Goff maintained that this act was upheld by previous decisions of the supreme court of the United States and the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

"If in such cases," Senator Borah declared, "the governor of the state can close the doors of the courts and deny the right of trial by jury, when the courts are able to proceed with cases under their jurisdiction and we, the United States, are forced to sit idly by and see it proceed, we become Mexicanized in 48 hours."

"If there is a state of insurrection," Senator Goff replied "the governor has the authority to put the whole state under martial law with the commander in chief to control it by his own will. That is the law of war."

"But suppose there is not state of insurrection," Senator Borah replied, "and the governor declares that there is. Under the contention made here we could not inquire into it."

"That is a silent presumption; no governor ever has taken such action up to this time," Senator Borah replied that the very question under discussion was whether there is not a precedent in the West Virginia case and declared he did not concede that the governor had the right to close the courts.

"The governor does not close the courts," said Senator Goff. "It is the evident, absolute result of war that closes the courts."

The senator from Idaho referring to the Mercer case in which the military was used to escort prisoners to the civil court, maintained that the martial law in such cases could police the situation and maintain order but could go no further.

"There is not any power in this government," said Senator Borah, "to supplant the civil courts with military law."

## HARRY THAW A WITNESS

New York, May 16.—Harry K. Thaw took the stand yesterday to tell about the alleged conspiracy to get him out of Mattewan state asylum for the criminal insane. His presence was demanded at the trial of John N. Anhalt, the New York lawyer, whom Dr. John W. Russell, former superintendent at Mattewan, accused of offering him \$20,000 to sign a certificate that Thaw was sane.

Assistant District Attorney Ford said the state would undertake to prove both counts of the indictment, first, that Anhalt offered Dr. Russell a bribe, and second, that Anhalt aided and abetted Thaw in an attempt to bribe Dr. Russell.

While he was talking, Thaw sat in the process Thaw's room, just off the court room where he was twice tried for the murder of Stanford White.

Under cross-examination Thaw said that in all he had spent \$55,000 and no more in efforts to secure his release from Mattewan. This sum, he said, was exclusive of the expenses for his two trials for killing Stanford White.

"I was pretty well swindled in my two trials here," Thaw declared. "The costs were something tremendous." Thaw said that in a conversation with Anhalt, questions of raising money were discussed, and that a week later he secured 140 shares of a gas company stock valued at about

\$20,000 and \$5,000 in cash from his sister, Mrs. George L. Carnegie. "Were not the securities to be turned over to Anhalt?" Thaw was asked.

"No, they were to be turned over to Dr. Russell. We had arranged everything before I ever saw Anhalt." Thaw declared that this agreement with Anhalt called for the return of all or part of the \$25,000 if he did not walk out of the door of the asylum or was not released by the court by specified dates. He said Anhalt paid him back \$14,700 of the \$25,000 January 1st last, when the plan had failed.

## NELLIE GRANT MARRIES CRONAN

San Francisco, May 16.—Miss Nellie Grant, a granddaughter of President Grant, and Lieutenant Commander William Figgott Cronan, U. S. N., were hurriedly married here yesterday afternoon by a justice of the peace, without the knowledge of the bride's mother, who announced the engagement a few weeks ago.

The couple drove to the license bureau then walked into the office of Justice A. P. Barnett. No witness accompanied them, and the justice sent for his chief clerk to stand up with them.

When Mrs. Grant was informed over the telephone of the marriage, she said she was much gratified. The bride is a daughter of Jesse Root Grant of San Diego and San Francisco—who came west with the bridegroom expecting to attend the wedding—niece of U. S. Grant, Jr., and a cousin of the Princess Michael Cantuzene Speransky of St. Petersburg.

Lieutenant Commander Cronan is in command of the destroyer Joutet, stationed at Annapolis.

## SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

Seattle, Wash., May 16.—John A. Ralston, a 70-year-old man arrested in Portland on opium smuggling charges, testified at his trial yesterday to wholesale traffic in opium in the Pacific northwest, with several customs officials cognizant of the business.

Ralston admitted his own guilt by declaring Charlie Louie, a Chinese, joint defendant on the charge of conspiracy to smuggle opium, to be innocent.

Ralston asserted that all the manipulations of the opium ring had been conducted by Henry Wellman, a mysterious person whose address was 508 New York block. Wellman, he said, had been responsible for the fixing of the customs men.

"To send out samples of small lots of opium, taken from big consignments. These samples would be considered by the customer, just like other merchandise samples, and if they were up to grade, orders for big shipments would follow. We never retained the drug."

Ralston said the opium all came from China and said that Wellman had told him customs officers would pass it on the steamers.

When it arrived in Seattle, it would be secreted in various places, he said. "Some times in my room. I had in my room a number of opium jackets with pockets running around the sides. Whenever a big consignment of opium came in a bunch of Chinese would call and get the jackets. With them they brought the opium ashore."

United States Attorney Sullivan in his address to the jury declared that the mysterious "Wellman" was no other than Charlie Louie himself.

The address given as the headquarters of the alleged mythical Wellman is an office formerly occupied by Samuel D. Hausman, aged 70 years old, who was arrested in Honolulu in February 8 with a large quantity of opium, and who tried to commit suicide after his arrest. Hausman is the father-in-law of George F. Vandever, formerly prosecuting attorney of King county, and counsel for the defendants in the present trial.

## SOUBRETTE KISSED HIM

Denver, May 16.—Five thousand dollars is the price asked for a kiss by J. S. Blakeley, 152 West Second avenue, in a suit filed in the district court yesterday against Miss Myrtle Howard, vaudeville actress. Blakeley asserts Miss Howard left the stage during her act at the "Fabor Grand" theater May 11, tripped back to the seat which he occupied and deliberately kissed him in the presence of his wife.

In the playlet present by Miss How-

ard, called "New Year's Eve in San Francisco," it is her custom to leave the stage and mingle with the audience. According to the show management, arrangements had been made for Miss Howard to make her way into the audience and bestow a kiss on a man who had consented to allow her that privilege.

Miss Howard selected the wrong man. The man she had arranged to kiss was seated near Blakeley and greatly resembled him. The "kissable" man is bald-headed and so is Blakeley.

In his complaint, Blakeley asserts he was conducting himself "in a perfectly orderly manner" when Miss Howard approached him boldly and without warning. She kissed him, he says, before he had time to ward off the osculatory attack, which was "entirely unexpected."

As the result of being kissed by an actress, Blakeley states, his wife has become estranged and has threatened to leave him. When they returned home from the theater, he was compelled to submit to a severe "scolding" administered by his wife, he declares.

## HE WILL NOT COMPROMISE

Washington, May 16.—President Wilson came out strongly yesterday as the champion of free wool and free sugar in three-years as provided for in the tariff bill recently passed by the house. He announced emphatically that he was not considering compromises of any sort; that he stood squarely behind the measure as it passed the house and that he regarded it as the duty of the Democratic majority in the senate to fulfill its platform pledge by enacting the house bill into law. "I am not the kind," said the president, "that considers compromises when I once take my position."

"I have taken my stand with the house leaders for the present bill. Enough said. I am not looking for nor accepting compromises."

The president's utterance was made to a half hundred newspaper correspondents who gathered as usual yesterday for the semi-weekly conference. At the time the senate was engaged in a protracted debate, at the end of which an agreement was reached to vote today on the question of public hearings on the tariff bill. While the president smilingly let it be known that he was expressing no opinion whatsoever on the proposal for hearings, and that this was a subject for the senate to dispose of, his statement unqualifiedly gave support for the house bill and was generally taken to mean that Mr. Wilson expected arguments from special interests had been closed.

Reports of Compromises. The correspondents were about to leave the office when the president asked if it were true reports were being circulated of compromises on the wool and sugar schedules.

All day there had been rumors that concessions of some kind would be made on the principal schedules in order to satisfy the opposition in the senate. The president had been told by friends that in some sources there was a confident expectation that a duty would be put on raw wool or that the provision for free sugar after three years would be dropped. It was to counteract these statements that he took occasion to make his position clear. Of course it is expected at the White House that there will be minor changes in the bill made by the finance committee, certain equalizations and corrections which have been approved by the house leaders since the bill left their hands, but in the principal schedules, such as wool and sugar, the president is determined that there will be no change if he can prevent it.

There were intimations that he might veto a bill that came from the senate with amendments on wool or sugar.

## TWO INDICTMENTS AGAINST BIXBY

Los Angeles, Cal., May 16.—The county grand jury has returned two more indictments against George H. Bixby, the millionaire banker, accused of offenses against young girls at the Jonquil, the resort, the proprietress of which, Miss Emma Goodman, also has been indicted.

The two indictments previously returned against Bixby were found defective in phrasing and the bills filed yesterday were to supplant these. Bixby is scheduled to appear today to answer a contempt charge in connection with the white slavery inquiry. He will surrender himself under the new indictments at that time.

## HAGENBARTH MAKES VIGOROUS PROTEST

Washington, May 15.—Frank J. Hagenbarth of Salt Lake City, president of the National Woolgrowers association, who has been making a canvass of the views of western members of the senate, to ascertain, if possible, the situation in regard to the action the senate will take on the free wool item in the Underwood tariff bill, said today:

"Many senators are of the opinion that the west is not getting a fair deal in the Underwood bill, and some of them believe that the western industries are being immolated upon the altar of politics. Not only is the view of Republicans, but some

western and middle west Democratic senators express the same opinion. Our hopes are that while the bill is under consideration in the senate the conclusion will be reached by the Democrats that it's good Democratic doctrine to put a reasonable revenue duty on wool and sugar. As the bill now stands it means that the two industries would simply be confiscated. We hope that the backbone manifested among the Democratic senators from Louisiana will be an example that some of our western Democratic senators will follow.

"If they are here as the representatives and protectors of their states they will see that the west gets a square deal, but if here as party men solely and subject to the party lash we expect little from them. I think there is no possibility of passing the bill before the first of September, and in the meantime the equity of the wool and sugar industries should secure protection for them."

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